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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 871)

Name of Candidate	NANDINI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	191609
Center	KB.	Date	27.9.17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Criticism about the judiciary should be welcomed, so long as criticisms do not hamper the "administration of justice". In this context discuss whether the power of contempt of court given to the higher judiciary limits the freedom granted by Article 19(1)(a) and whether these two can be reconciled.

जब तक आलोचनाएं "न्याय के प्रशासन" में बाधा न डालें, न्यायपालिका के संबंध में आलोचनाओं का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को दी गई न्यायालय की अवमानना की शक्ति अनुच्छेद 19 (1) (a) द्वारा प्रदत्त स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करती है और क्या इन दोनों में सामंजस्य हो सकता है?

The constitution has bestowed the supreme court, and High Courts with power to punish for contempt.

This is to

1) Maintain dignity of the court, without which administration of justice may be hampered

2) Ensure that directions of the court are followed.

The clash with Art 19 (1) (a),

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bestowing fundament right of speech and expression upon all citizens comes as court is empowered to punish for writing, publication, and broadcasting of words/sentiments that lower the prestige of court.

As these terms are subjective, the potential for abuse of power is wide.

The court defends its position by stating that 'contempt of court (COC)' is a reasonable restriction in the constitution.

The way towards reconciliation is:

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'Judicial restraint' in using the CoC powers.

2) Sensitizing judiciary to the importance and relevance of Art 19 in a democracy.

3) Sensitising media towards relevance of courts prestige, without which right to fair trial & speedy justice of citizens is compromised.

Perhaps repealing 'contempt of court' as a reasonable restriction can be considered. Or limiting the meaning of contempt to not following orders of court only.

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2. Special rights are not privileges but they are granted to make it possible for minorities to preserve their identity, culture and traditions. Elaborate in the context of India with examples.

विशिष्ट अधिकार विशेषाधिकार नहीं हैं, बल्कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अपनी पहचान, संस्कृति और परंपराओं के संरक्षण को संभव बनाने के लिए इन्हें प्रदान किया गया है। उदाहरण सहित भारत के संदर्भ में सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Priveleges are advantageous conditions that accrue to certain groups due to their place in society.
eg: Privy ~~pri~~ purses of erstwhile state princes and royal families.

→ Priveleges are against the spirit of Art 14.

Special rights to minorities especially under Art 29 and Art 30 are confered with the following intentions:

→ Recognition of minority communities right to protect their language, script & culture

→ Acknoleging that in a democracy, often majority

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communities are at risk of losing their identity.

The constitution recognises 2 kinds of minorities in India:
→ linguistic
→ religious (protected under Art 25 – 28).

Other constitutional & Statutory provisions protecting minority rights are:
→ Schedule 5 & 6
→ PESA Act

These provisions recognise the historically precarious position of minority groups and the danger of them being swallowed up in majority cultures.

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Eg. Art- 371 A allow Nagas to preserve their customary laws, arbitration mechanisms and tradition.

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3. A clear delineation of functions of local governments vis-à-vis State Governments will only strengthen the principle of subsidiarity. In this context, discuss the challenges and the reforms required for effective democratic decentralization in India.

राज्य सरकारों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय सरकारों के कार्यों के स्पष्ट आरेखण (निरूपण) से केवल अनुषंगिकता का सिद्धांत पुष्ट होगा। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitutional Amendment 73rd & 74th, Schedule 11 & 12, and Part 9 & 9A of the Constitution put in place a third tier of govt. in rural & urban areas.

These provisions mandate compulsarily that PRIs & ULBs need to be created. But devolution of powers, functions, and functionaries is left upto the discretion of states.

This is the main challenge to the working of local govts.

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Other challenges are :

1) Inability of some local bodies to fully leverage their powers : eg the ULBs of Bangalore & Jaipur only collect 20% & 5% of the prospective property tax they can collect.

2) State govts interference even after devolution of powers & functions.

3) Setting up alternate bodies to carry out functions of local govts : eg Delhi Jal Board, even though water is an item that can be devolved to local govts. This creates overlap of functions & confusion.

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Suggested reforms are:

1) Making ~~the~~ certain ~~devolution~~ functions & finances compulsory for devolution to local gvts.

2) Heeding advise of 14th Finance Commission on the proportion of state funds to be shared with local gvts.

3) Following international best practices in local goverment responsibility allocation: eg Singapore.

4) Creating respect for local gvts, and recognising their importance for achieving true democracy.

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4. Despite being a welcome step, Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 fails to resolve the issue of overlapping of jurisdiction between the legislature and judiciary. Analyse.

स्वागत योग्य कदम होने के बावजूद, अंतरराज्यीय जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार के परस्पर अतिव्यापन का मुद्दा सुलझाने में विफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Inter State Water Disputes Bill 2017 replaces the 1963 Act.

The core problems with 1963 Act were :

1) ad hoc tribunals set up for every separate riparian dispute.

→ The 2017 Act proposes setting up permanent tribunals, with benches whenever needed.

→ The 'temporary benches' solution is not radically different from the ad hoc tribunal system.

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2) Problem of appeal

→ The 1963 Act said decisions of the tribunal would be final & binding.

→ The SC struck this down as violative of the 'basic structure' of the constitution (Art 13, judicial review).

→ The 2017 act also proposes that decisions of its tribunals, subject to appeal to the main permanent bench, would be final and binding.

→ This is likely to be struck down again on the same ground of basic structure by the judiciary.

This is where the jurisdiction

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overlaps between the legislature & the judiciary.

Suggested reforms are:

1) 2017 Act ~~suggest~~ creates an informal Disputes Resolution Mechanism, to reduce the no. of cases that go to litigation.

2) Perhaps judiciary can devolve some of its functions and jurisdiction only w.r.t. riparian disputes.

Overall method for improvement

1) Depoliticisation of riparian disputes.

2) Declaring rivers as National Property

3) Better use of water to reduce disputes.

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5. Critically discuss the major reforms introduced in the area of electoral funding in Union Budget 2017. Do you think that state funding of elections is a viable idea to check misuse of money power in politics?

2017 के केंद्रीय बजट में चुनावी वित्तपोषण को लेकर प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि राजनीति में धनबल का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए चुनावों का राज्य द्वारा वित्त पोषण एक व्यावहारिक विचार है?

The Association for Democratic Reforms found that 70% of funding to political parties in the last decade came from informal sources.

In this context, Union Budget 2017-18 proposed the following reforms to regulate electoral funding:

1) Anonymous cash donation amount: maximum Rs 2000 (from Rs 20000)

~~2)~~ There are concerns ~~to~~ about the strength of this limitation.

2) Parties to file income tax returns. Critique: there should be

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punishment/consequences for not filing.

3) Businesses need not stick to 7.5% profit limit.

Pro: improves sources of clean funding.

Con: can result in corporate control over politics.

4) Businesses need not declare name of the party which they are funding.

Con: concerns over transparency

Pro: clean funds

5) Electoral bonds only in digital cheque mode by citizens/groups to partics.

Pro: clean funding.

Con: concerns over transparency

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Many scholars have proposed State funding of elections as a solution to money power in elections as

→ corporate / ~~cri~~ illegal / black money will be needed out from politics.

But issues are

→ will favour only established parties.

→ might not block informal sources ~~intoof~~ money into politics anyway.

→ Taxpayers will be forced to support parties they do not necessarily want in power.

Solution: The 2017 Budget proposals ~~the~~ have potential. They must be expanded to improve transparency & accountability.

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6. The provision of 33% reservation of seats for women in urban local body elections in Nagaland has been in news for various reasons in recent times. Discuss the underlying issues in light of the constitutional provisions at stake and the social realities of the state.

हाल ही में नागालैंड में शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के चुनावों में महिलाओं के लिए 33% सीटों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान विभिन्न कारणों से सुर्खियों में रहा है। इस सन्दर्भ में राज्य की सामाजिक वास्तविकताओं तथा दाँव पर लगे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के आलोक में अंतर्निहित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 371 A confers rights of customary law use, traditions protection upon Nagas.

Article 243T mandates 33% reservation of women in ULBs.

The issue is that Naga customary law, constitutionally protected, does not allow women to contest elections.

Realities (for Art. 243T)

1) Nagaland has accepted the 74th Constitution Amendment by passing a relavant state Act.

2) 25% reservation for women

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exists in PRIs of Nagas.

Naga tribal groups suggest that

1) They are not against representation of women, only elections process. They do not want women to stand for elections.

2) They are willing to nominate women.

Many Naga women's groups contest that

1) They have the right to stand for elections.

2) Till now, only 1 women has represented Nagaland in Parliament;

3) Women's literacy rates is above 80% in Nagaland.

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Thus women have a desire to represent themselves, attain autonomy and agency.

Way forwards:

1) Customary law needs to be subject to basic provisions of equality.

2) SC must clearly state, for such future tussles, that discrimination cannot be protected under customary law and tradition.

3) Education into gender equality.

ULBs have not been constituted yet in Nagaland. This has caused poor local governance & administration.

Nagaland govt. has agreed to hold elections, with women's reservation.

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7. Enumerate the guidelines for police reforms as laid down by the Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case in 2006. In this regard, critically discuss the issues in their implementation by the States.

2006 में प्रकाश सिंह मामले में पुलिस सुधारों पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा यथा निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में, राज्यों द्वारा उनके कार्यान्वयन में निहित मुद्दों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Most states follow Police Act 1861. This colonial act perceives Indians as subjects of a colonial empire, and not as citizens of a democratic state.

Thus many attempts at police reforms have been made. In the 2006 Prakash Singh Case, the SC issued 7 directives to states for reforms:

1) Create state security commission
   a) to limit political interference
   b) to evaluate police
   c) create guidelines.
2) Minimum 2 yr tenure for DSP.

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3) Minimum 2 yr tenure for other Police officials.

4) Create Police Establishment Board
→ to look into service matters.

5) Create Police complaints Boards to inquire into public complaints against police at state level (for officers above DSP rank) & district level (below DSP rank).

6) Separate investigation & law & order functions of police.

7) Create National Security Commission to select panel to appoint Chiefs of Central Police Offices, with minimum 2 yr tenure.

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Problems in implementation :

1) State subject (Police) → every state has to implement them separately.

2) Police often used as instrument for political gains by parties in power. This reduces political will to create reforms.

Way forward :

1) Make police concurrent list subject.
2) Create penalties for failure to implement reform.
3) Civil society pressure for reform.
4) Judicial activism : like in the TP Senkumar case, in which DSP was reinstated on judicial orders after Kerala govt removed DSP. [This path can face opposition].

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8. While the Competition Commission of India and sector-specific regulators are required to complement each other, overlapping jurisdiction has resulted in regulatory parallelism amongst them. Comment.

जहां भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट नियामकों को एक-दूसरे का पूरक बनने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं परस्पर अतिव्यापी अधिकार क्षेत्र का परिणाम उनके बीच नियामकीय समानांतरता के रूप में सामने आया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Recently, the Competition Commission of India (CCI) ~~issued~~ guidelines ~~to~~ TP admonished TRAI for not preventing monopolistic tendencies within the telecom feild.

Overarching problems

→ CCI meant to regulate fare competition in markets.

→ With specialized fields coming up, govt. mandated specialized regulators like SEBI, TRAI etc.

→ This has caused confusion, overlapping functions and regulatory parallelism.

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→ Intention of the gut was to create complementary regulators, CII filling in general vacuums in overall market regulation.

Solution:

→ Create clear jurisdictions of each regulator

→ Create a body of heads of all regulators where such issues may be sorted.

→ Allow specialized regulators maximum scope in their fields, with high penalties for failure.

→ Make CII a guiding body, that respects the skills of specialized regulators, but is competent to fill inter-

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Sectoral gaps when required.

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9. There is both spatial and economic inequality with regards to access to healthcare services in India. Elaborate. How does the New Health Policy attempts to address these issues?

भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुँच के संबंध में स्थानिक और आर्थिक दोनों असमानताएं विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। नई स्वास्थ्य नीति कैसे इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करती है?

The New National Health Policy, 2017 aims at making healthcare universal and affordable, in line with global sustainable development goals.

Spatial inequality in healthcare

1) Rural areas are underserved.
2) Some states fare better than others.

New NHP solutions:

1) expanding PHC networks.
2) encouraging pvt. sector in underserved areas.
3) Allocation of funds acc. to states needs → States with lesser services given more funds

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4) Encouraging states to spend 8% GDP in healthcare.

5) Encouraging voluntary services by healthcare professionals in underserved areas.

6) Ensuring all districts to have secondary care hospitals.

Economic inequality:

1) High out of pocket expenditure (70% of total healthcare expenditure).

2) Limited insurance cover.

3) Pvt hospitals, which provide speedy services, are too expensive. Govt, which provide cheap services, are too time-consuming and tedious.

4) Travel to hospitals too expensive (need to expand hospital network) [point for spatial].

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NHP Solutions:

1) free drugs, ~~F~~ free diagnostics and free emergency care.
2) Reduce out-of-pocket expenditure to 25% by 2025.
3) Increase Union govt. spending to 2.5% of GDP [Still considered too low to deal with the problem, but better than current 1.5% expenditure].
4) PHC cards to every family.

Making healthcare a fundamental right will go a long way in ensuring equal access & affordability.

The ambitious targets for IMR, MMR, etc require govt to extend healthcare to the poorest & remotest. Otherwise the targets will not be met. Thus, spatial & ~~econ~~ economic equality is an inbuilt precondition for success of NHP.

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10. Census 2011 observed that there has been a significant increase in urban homeless households in the period between 2001 and 2011. What are homeless households? Highlighting the challenges faced by them, discuss the causes for increase in such households. Suggest various measures to rehabilitate these households.

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार वर्ष 2001 से 2011 की अवधि में शहरी बेघर परिवारों की संख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि हुई है। बेघर परिवार से क्या तात्पर्य है? उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास हेतु विभिन्न उपाय सुझाएँ।

Homeless households in urban areas are families that live without shelter, or in temporary shelters.

Challenges faced by such families

→ difficulty in getting identity cards, which require proof of residence.

→ constant insecurity

→ ~~pere~~ perceived criminalization

→ lack of basic nessecities like bathrooms, toilets, running water, sanitation etc.

Causes for increase in such households are:

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1) increased migration into urban areas.

2) ~~Many~~ Destruction of temporary, but illegal structures that served as households for different utilization of the land.

3) Lack of adequate increase in proper residential quarters by governments.

4) Underutilization of government provided facilities.

5) Extreme poverty, disabling families from affording rent.

Measures to rehabilitate such households are:

1) Optimum utilization of government facilities.

2) Proper implementation of Housing for All, PM Awas Yojana schemes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Reducing migration by creating employment opportunities & other necessary facilities in rural areas.

4) Leveraging stakeholders like NGOs to tackle the problem.

5) Giving recognition to temporary / illegal, but supportive structures. [Expanding Olga Tellis case principle]

6) Creating awareness of the plight and magnitute of homelessness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Recent judgment of the Supreme Court, amending the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has invoked varied reponses. Highlighting the amendment, critically examine its likely impact on application of the law.

घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 में संशोधन हेतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हालिया निर्णय से विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएँ सामने आई हैं। उक्त संशोधन पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस कानून के अनुप्रयोग पर इसके संभावित प्रभावों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recent report by Ministry of Statistics has revealed that women face most dangers from their families. Domestic violence (DV) comprises 36% registered cases of violence against women.

Thus SC has mandated the following changes to the DV Act

1) removing term 'adult male' as only abuser

→ women and minors can also perpetrate violence.

∴ term 'adult male' against spirit of Art 14.

2) Right to residence for abused

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

women.

3) Expanding definition of 'women' → mother, sister, live-in partner, wife, widow all included.

4) Expanding definition of DV → emotional, verbal, physical, mental, sexual abuse included.

5) Preventing abuser from frequenting places that the abused visits (eg work place)

6) Mandating protection officers for the abused.

7) Violation of restrictions upon abuser → non-bailable, cognizable offences.

8) 1 yr imprisonment and/or Rs 20000 fine.

Impact Positive

→ protects wider definition of women, from wider forms of abuse.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ V. important for widows, who are most abused, especially in rural areas.

→ Protection officers add another layer of support.

Impact Negative

→ Removing 'adult' term applies it to juviniles, but DV not included in juvinile justice code.

→ Fines cannot be paid by juviniles.

→ Potential for misuse by husbands, who might incite cases against their wives by their mothers / sisters. [This critique is considered Problematic by many].

→ No recommendation for mandating gender sensitivity to police & lower judiciary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Examine the steps taken by the government over the years to ensure a secure and exploitation-free childhood for its citizens. Further analyse how the recent ratification of the two key ILO conventions will help India's fight against child labour.

विगत वर्षों के दौरान अपने नागरिकों के लिए सुरक्षित एवं शोषण मुक्त बचपन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए। पुनश्च, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि हाल ही में अनुसमर्थित किए गए दो प्रमुख ILO अभिसमयों से बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध भारत की लड़ाई में कैसे सहायता मिलेगी।

Childhood is varyingly constructed as the age between 0-14/0-18 in India, under different laws. India is committed to protection of children, as signified by its ratification of International Convention on Protection of Rights of Child.

Steps taken by govt. to ensure childhood are:

1) RTE Act 2010
2) ICDS, targets to reduce IMR, child stunting, child malnutrition ~~etc~~ vaccination etc.
3) Fundamental right to children against labour, trafficking etc.
4) POSCO Act, Juvenile Justice Act,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Eklavya Scheme, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Girl Child Protection scheme etc to ensure all children are equally protected inspite of social vulnerabilities.

India has finally signed 2 ILO conventions that further protect children from exploitation

→ convention for prevention of employment of children

→ ~~convention against forced labour by children~~.

1) This shows India's international commitment of protecting childhoods.

2) More international funding can be expected.

3) India will have a stronger say in protecting childhoods across the world.

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4) The 2 conventions serve as guiding lights to states. They are legally binding, thus strengthen childrens rights.

India has recently reformed its child labour laws to reflect social realities, by allowing ~~to~~ children to work in domestic field after school.

This shows Indias commitment to pragmatism in this feild.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. According to the World Bank, while digital technologies have spread rapidly in much of the world, resulting digital dividends have lagged behind. Analyse in the context of India.

विश्व बैंक के अनुसार, जहां डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों का पूरे विश्व में द्रुत गति से प्रसार हुआ है, वहीं परिणामी डिजिटल लाभांश पीछे रह गया है। भारत के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The UN in 2015 declared right to internet access a fundamental right. The State of Kerala followed its lead.

This shows the importance of internet, and relevant digital technologies in living a full life in the 21st century.

1) The world's digital penetration has been increasing rapidly over the past 30 years, to reach 42% in 2016 (World Bank).

2) However, this spread has occured unevenly. Some developed countries like Japan, Sweden, have over 90% digital

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

penetration, whereas developing countries like India are struggling to cross the 30% mark.

Within India, the distribution of digital access is skewed in favour of the prosperous, male, urban population.

Digital dividend is the advantage that an economy has because of deep internet/tech. penetration and access.

→ e-commerce facilities
→ Knowledge access, which improves the quality of human resource available.
→ health information access
→ many other intangible benefits.
→ financial inclusion.

India has not been able to use digital technology to its advantage

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optimally. To leverage its potential dividend, the govt has taken the following steps under its flagship Digital India programe

1) Bharat Net → internet connectivity in 2 lakh gram panchayats.
2) JAM → for optimum financial inclusion using technology
3) Bhim App, QR code, AEPS etc for less-cash transaction. Here, digitilization gives direct dividends to the economy by making it cleaner.
4) GSTN → for seamless tax structure
5) streamlining space programme – IRNSS, NAVIC etc.

If leveraged optimally, the digital dividend can add 1-2% to the GDP in the next 3 years.

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14. "Our country suffers from an excess of old and unnecessary laws which obstruct people and businesses". In light of the observation elucidate how outdated and impractical laws bring inefficiency in governance. How far is the repealing and cosolidation of statutes a solution to the problem at hand?

"हमारा देश पुराने और अनावश्यक कानूनों की बहुलता से ग्रस्त है जो जनता और व्यापारों के लिए बाधक हैं"। इस टिप्पणी के आलोक में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार अप्रचलित और अव्यवहारिक कानून शासन में अक्षमता लाते हैं। ऐसे कानूनों का निरसन और समेकन कहां तक इस विद्यमान समस्या का समाधान है?

In 2016, the govt repealed 1200 outdated statutes, and identified another 1800 for repeal.

These were bringing inefficiency in the following ways:

1) Wasting time of lawyers & courts that have to study & account for these laws in the justice process

2) Colonial administrative rules limiting efficiency of the bureaucracy.

3) Limiting personal rights: The Youngpersons Protection Act was being used to shut down shops

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

selling Bob Marley tee-shirts in efforts to prevent sale of marijuana.

4) Inefficient tax collection: the Salt cess in 2013 collected Rs 3.3 cr, and Rs 1.5 cr was spent in collection.

5) The Broilers Act mandated an inspector raj by state authorities in the industry, when the more efficient system is self-checking, as followed in Gujarat. Thus old laws were formading inefficiency and confusion.

6) Corruption: A 1874 law mandated compulsory sharing of water in Delhi. This was being misused by authorities to force 5star hotels to ~~give~~ donate water, or give bribes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Clearly, the old statutes were a hinderance to effective administration and judicial process of our democracy.

They are a positive step, but complementary steps need to be taken to fully solve the problem:

1) States can repeal laws.

2) Make sure no contradiction in separate laws (eg → Child Marriage Act and IPC provisions regarding rape).

3) Update necessary laws (eg → Prevention of cruelty to Animals law says fine for mutilating, beating, otherwise harming animals is only Rs 50].

4) Create a national repository online in different languages. Otherwise problem of inefficiency and delay in judicial process will remain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Due to increasing consumption and changing consumption patterns, water scarcity is an emerging threat in India and thus it becomes imperative to treat water as a commodity and privatize it. Critically evaluate.

बढ़ते उपभोग और उपभोग के पैटर्न में परिवर्तन के कारण, जलाभाव भारत में एक उभरता हुआ खतरा है और इस प्रकार यह अनिवार्य हो जाता है कि जल के साथ एक वस्तु के रूप में व्यवहार किया जाए और इसका निजीकरण किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Water scarcity is availability of less than 1000 cubics of water per person per day.

Water scarcity is increasing because
1) Population expanding
2) Intensive agricultural practices.
3) Wastefulness, inefficient use [eg furrow flooding instead of drip irrigation]
4) Faulty infrastructure : leakages etc
5) Changing weather patters causing unforseen droughts.
6) Irrational city planning: blocking natural drainage patterns, which prevents flow of water in soil, which subsequently dries up rivers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Many other such reasons are contributing to water scarcity. Privatizing water can help this situation by:

1) Efficient pricing, which will prevent wastefulness.

2) Efficient delivery, which will increase availability & accessibility

3) Efficient infrastructure management

But, drawbacks of privatising water are

1) Does not solve inefficient agricultural use, which needs behavioral change.

2) Rural, drought ridden areas may not seem attractive to pvt. players, for lack of rural peoples ability to pay high prices.

3) Problems like inefficient city

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

planning need government intervention.

Private sector can perhaps best be used in research and development regarding water scarcity, and technologies to solve it. This too will need government encouragement, and partnerships with international leaders like Israel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Given the mandate of the Organisation and its composition, too much should not be read into India becoming a full time member of SCO. Critically comment.

SCO के अधिदेश और इसकी संरचना को देखते हुए, भारत के SCO के पूर्णकालिक सदस्य बनने का बहुत ज्यादा अर्थ नहीं निकालना चाहिए। आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation was created in 2001 as a body for cooperating on economic and security needs of Central Asia. In 2016, India & Pakistan became full members for SCO.

The benefits of SCO's membership to India are considered constrained by the organisation and composition of SCO:

1) Potential benefit: platform for India pak relations.
Constraint → India & Pak have already almost brought SAARC to a stand still. If the same happens in SCO, no one benefits.

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2) Potential benefit : counter China's influence in Central Asia

Constraint : Other members of SCO support China's OBR and China - Pakistan Economic Corridor programme. Thus, India might face pressure to conform, instead of support to assert its sovereignty.

3) Potential benefit : Voice in curbing terrorism in C. Asia, which adversely affects India.

Constraint : The position of China and Pakistan on terrorism is against India's position many times → eg Mazoor Azhad question.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, many dark spots are available in full utilisation of SCO membership.

Way forward

1) Mature dialogue b/w India, China and Pakistan

2) Learn from mistakes of SAARC.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India needs to utilize its technological capacity based diplomacy to strengthen relationships with the neigbours. Discuss. Also examine the significance of South Asia satellite to enhance regional cooperation.

अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए भारत को अपनी प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमता आधारित कूटनीति का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही क्षेत्रीय सहयोग बढ़ाने में दक्षिण एशिया उपग्रह (साउथ एशिया सैटेलाइट) के महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is soon emerging as a leader in different technical field, especially space tech. This can be utilized in diplomacy in the following ways:

1) People to people contacts

→ exchange programmes of students to India's prestegious IITs etc.

2) Defence technology → exporting it to countries like Vietnam

3) Disaster management → India has created highly sensitive

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tsunami prediction system, and this it shares with close neighbours and the world.

Thus its technical capacity can earn India the goodwill of the world.

The most significant step has been the South Asian Satellite which will provide weather, spatial, data collection, and other relevant services to its South Asian neighbours (excluding Pakistan).

→ This gets India lucrative revenues from selling crucial data.

→ Helps other countries in vulnerability mapping for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

disasters.

→ Helps them in better agriculture planning, etc.

Thus, technological diplomacy can be a gamechanger for India.

Way forward:

1) Broaden international partnerships, like the India-Japan sea-link to Africa project.

2) Leverage areas like engineering, where Indians have excelled, esp. by dealing with difficult terrain in Himalayas & Western ghats. [eg → Konkan railways].

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though both India and Bangladesh have been able to resolve various pending bilateral issues, solution to the Teesta Water dispute remains illusive. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत और बांग्लादेश विभिन्न लंबित द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सफल रहे हैं, फिर भी तीस्ता जल विवाद का समाधान भ्रामक बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Bangladesh have a positive history of dispute resolution and cooperation.

Eg → 2015 Land Boundary Agreement, Ganga Waters Treaty

However, resolution on Teesta Waters has been constantly delayed since 1983, when an ad-hoc arrangement was created.

The confusion is because,

1) Under Article 243, the Union can undertake international transboundary river water settlements

— while keeping socio-economic needs of Indians affected

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in mind.

2) Water is a state subject in the 7th Schedule. Thus West Bengal (WB) is not willing the relinquish its rights, for fears that 5 districts in North Bengal will face water scarcity.

Bangladesh's Rangpur region relies on Teesta waters for rice cultivation.

The 2011 agreement proposed 37.5% water to Bangladesh, which is more than what the 1983 agreement promised. WB wants to revert to the 1983 decision, but Bangladesh wants to follow 2011. Thus, deadlock is reached.

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Way forward

1) Trilateral dialogue b/w Centre, WB & Bangladesh.

2) More efficient use of Teesta waters by both countries.

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19. Discuss the important provisions and significance of the recent proposal by India for Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS) Agreement under WTO.

विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) के अंतर्गत ट्रेड फैसिलिटेशन इन सर्विसेज (TFS) (सेवा में व्यापार सुविधा) समझौते के लिए भारत के हालिया प्रस्ताव के महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों और महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Trade Facilitation in Services is important for developing countries like India which can capitalize on their highly skilled demographic divident for provision of services across the world.

The Significance of TFS is

1) Balances the goods trade agreement in favour of developing countries.

2) Provides cheap services across the world leveraging ICT & digital penetration.

3) Allows best talent of the world to emerge.

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4) Necessary part of the Doha Development Agenda.

5) India, which earns maximum GDP from its service sector, will benefit immensely.

6) Necessary services like health, education, finance will be better provided.

Provisions of TFS

→ loosing the visa regime

→ national treatment of foreign service providers

→ facilitating movement of people.

→ Allowing flow of capital for provision of services, creation of infrastructure for service provision.

→ Allowing private companies in necessary services like health.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. BIMSTEC has the potential to become a distinctive link between South and Southeast Asia. Elaborate. Also discuss the factors hindering the potential of BIMSTEC over the years. Highlight the key initiatives in recent times and further measures required to make the grouping more effective.

BIMSTEC (बिम्सटेक) में दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के बीच एक विशिष्ट कड़ी बनने की क्षमता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान BIMSTEC के सामर्थ्य (क्षमता) में बाधक बनने वाले कारकों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। इस समूह को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई प्रमुख पहलों एवं और आवश्यक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

BIMSTEC members are divided b/w SAARC & ASEAN members :

SAARC : India, Srilanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh.

ASEAN : Thailand, Myanmar.

Thus BIMSTEC has the potentential to connect South & Southeast Asia deeply ~~to~~ through sector specific cooperations, eg in tourism, infrastructure, etc.

Factors hindering potential of BIMSTEC

1) Infrequent meetings → met only four times in last 2 decades.

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2) Lack of org. structure → only in 2014 was a permanent secretariat created (Bhiaka).

Thus, the high level meetings need to take place frequently.

3) Delayed decisions → the regional FTAs being negotiated have not materialized.

Key Recent Initiatives are:

1) India Myanmar Thailand road corridor.

2) Kaladan highway.

3) Open tourism visa policies among many states.

4) Participation in BRICS 2016 meet, which resulted in Goa Declaration.

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Further measures :

→ creation of proper secratarial organisation

→ regular meetings

→ speeding up desision making process.

⇒ utilizing its place as org. of some of the fastest developing countries of the world, and bonding in international forums like WTO to serve its concerns.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

Name of Candidate	NANDINI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	191609
Center	KB	Date	6.10.17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
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16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

   भारत के राजनीतिक एकीकरण में मुगलकालीन उपलब्धियों की महानता वस्तुतः वास्तुकारों, कवियों, इतिहासकारों, चित्रकारों एवं संगीतकारों के कार्यों की भव्यता एवं सुंदरता से अभिव्यक्त होती है , जो उस काल में फले-फूले। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The establishment of the Mughal Empire in India began with the victory of Babur in the 1526 Battle of Panipat.

After the disruptive and discontinuous reigns of Babur and Humayun, Akbar began the massive project of political unification of the Indian subcontinent.

→ His Rajput policy won him suzerainty over vast areas of current Rajasthan, Gujrat and Malwa.

This policy was diplomatic (marriage alliances) and military (Seige of

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of Chittor).

→ Akbar extended his rule over northwest, central and northern India much in the same way → a mix of diplomatic and military conquests.

His reign was acceptable because of his religious tolerance, which aided political unification.

2) Aurangzeb extended the Mughal Empire to (a) the north east, by dominating the Ahom kingdom, and (b) the Deccan, although he struggled with the Maratha Kingdom.

This political unification was complimented by various artistic achievements:

1) AKBAR's architectural legacy, the Agra Fort & Fatehpur Sikri, freely

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borrow's from Gujarati & Rajasthani archetypes.

2) Abul Fazl's Akbar Nama, which includes Ain'i Akbari is the most important recording of Mughal history.

3) Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan were great patrons of art, poetry and music.

4) Painting excelled under Jahangir, especially the miniature and portraiture styles, and the illustration of Manuscripts.

5) Shah Jahan is known world over for Taj Mahal, Red Fort and the old city of Shah Jahanabad.

The closure of this golden age of artistic achievements under Mughals came with Aurangzeb's personal belief in austerity and Islamic principles, and a financial crisis.

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2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.

पारंपरिक रुप से भारत ने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिक दशाओं एवं अपनी स्थानिक जल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विविध प्रकार की जल संचयन (वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग) तकनीकों का विकास किया था। उदाहरण सहित पुष्ट कीजिए।

India's ~~architecture~~ agriculture continues to be largely rainfed. It sustains on excellent traditional water harvesting techniques, adapted to the local environment and requirements:

1) The Delhi Sultanate (13-15th century) brought many Persian water harvesting techiques like

1) Arghatta → or the Persian wheel, which created a vertical belt of buckets drawing water from wells.

2) Himachali 'kuls' and 'guls' were successful traditional

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embankment techniques which were suited to the hilly areas prone to water-caused soil erosion.

3) Rajasthani underground tankas met the dual problem of keeping the water cool in hot desert climates, as well as storing the scarce resource.

4) Meghalaya's exceptional bamboo drip irrigation system used an abundantly available resource (bamboo) judiciously.

These methods were developed and maintained communally, which contributed largely to their success.

Indian local rulers also took

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the responsibility to provide irrigation facilities whenever needed → eg Sudarshan Lake built by Rudrasena, 2nd century AD.

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3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.

18वीं सदी के यूरोप की साम्राज्यिक प्रतिद्वंद्विताएं भारत में भी देखी गईं। कर्नाटक युद्धों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The three Carnatic Wars were fought in between 1740 - 1763 in Southern India, between the English and French colonial powers.

→ They were a part of the larger 7 years War in Europe, triggered by the Austrian Succession war.

→ The English and French imperial rivalry was marked by:

a) desire to colonize more land than the other

b) naval and military race

c) earn more revenues and capture more markets than the

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other
— (d) Prove that the English Anglican Christianity was better than French Catholic Christianity and vice versa.

These imperial designs to outdo each other led to the breakout of war in (1) America (2) the Philipines (3) India (4) West Africa (Senegal) (5) The Carribean.

Thus the Carnatic Wars were just a part of overarching rivalries between European powers.

→ The First Carnatic War ended with the Treaty of Aix La Chapelle which was signed in Paris. The Frech gave up conquered territory in India.

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→ The Second Carnatic War was instigated by the ambitious designs of the French Governor Duplex. The end was inconclusive.

→ ~~Be~~ By the third war, the French were marginalized as the British had won the Battle of Plassey in 1757 under the leadership of Robert Cline. The war ended in 1763 with a decisive English victory, boosted by their control over Bengal.

Soon after, in 1765, the British East India Company attained the Diwani of Bengal, ending French hopes and establishing the roots of the great British Indian Empire.

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4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान 1916 का लखनऊ सत्र विभिन्न कारणों से एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The 1916 Lucknow Congress session was marked by Hindu-Muslim unity, coming together of Extremists and Moderates, beginning of Congress support for Home Rule Leagues, and presence of Gandhi.

1) Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League saw an understanding of cooperation between the two parties.
a) Muslim League agreed to support Congress's constitution demands
b) Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims.

2) The 1907 Surat Split between the

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Moderates and Extremists over differences on how to conduct the Bengal Anti-Partition movement was fixed. The 2 groups decided to coordinate their efforts.

3) Initially, the congress had resisted supporting Annie Besants Home Rule League (HRL) movement. But Tilak and Besant had begun building a popular base, and young leaders like Nehru were eager to join. Thus tacit support to HRL was given. The HRL supporters formed the backbone of early Gandhian satyagrahas, like Roulatt Satyagraha and Non-cooperation movement. Thus support to HRL was watershed.

4) 1915 saw the return of Gandhi

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to the Indian political scene, and although he spent 1916 travelling the stories of his success had followed him from South Africa and created renewed vigour in people.

Thus the 1916 INC session was a watershed. The Lucknow Pact and the Home Rule demands were also factored into the 1919 Mont-Ford Reforms.

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5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.
जस्टिस पार्टी द्वारा आरंभ किए गए सुधार देश में सकारात्मक सामाजिक कार्यवाही हेतु एक आदर्श बन गए थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Various caste based political trends were regrouped and rebranded as the 'Justice Party' by EV s Ramaswamy Naicker, or Periyar in late 1930's Madras.

The legacy of Periyar's Self-Respect-Movement, and his disillusionment with Congress Politics gave a new shape to reforms under the Justice Party.

1) They supported caste-based reservations, even electorates. This continues as a model for affirmative action in Indian polity.

2) The Temple Entry Movement asserted Dalit rights to public

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spaces.

3) The reassertion of Tamil identity by the Justice Party helped create a polity which accords rights and respect to linguistic groups.

4) Non-Brahmin and caste based mobilization had set the presedent for caste-based pressure groups, political parties and identity formation.

The Justice Party consciously tried to keep Congress's overwhelming influence at bay. They formed an informed critique of Brahmin dominance in the Congress. They also looked to the British

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for equal rights → eg they supported the Simon Commission.

Thus the Justice Party set new standards and methods for conceptualizing Indian polity and society. Their efforts live on in contemporary methods of affirmative action.

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6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप में हुआ युद्ध कोरिया के लिए विनाशकारी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लिए एक खोया हुआ अवसर तथा चीन के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण सिद्ध हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Korean War of 1950-53 was the first military conflict of the Cold War.

Disastrous for Korea :

1) Over 4 million Koreans were injured/killed. Most were civilians.

2) The peninsula did not unify, and the 38th Parallel stood as the dividing line between the two Korean countries, just as it had in the beginning of the war.

3) American bombing over North Korea resulted in heavy damage to property & infrastructure, and heavy loss of life.

4) An undemocratic, totalitarian

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state was propped up in North Korea under Kim Il Sung, and a 'seemingly' democratic state in South Korea under Synhmen Rhee. Neither brought much prosperity for Korean peoples initially.

5) Korean economy was devastated.

Missed opportunity for USA:

1) USA wrongly assumed that North Korean offenses beyond the 38th parallel were by Soviet instigation. This set the stage for the Red Scare and the Domino Theory, which caused many wars world wide during the Cold War era. (Vietnam, Afghanistan etc).

2) Chinese offenses against USA highly embarrased the 'UN Peacekeeping Force' [which composed of mostly US and South Korean soldiers].

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3) The opinion in USA's media became critical of the government for going to war without Congress sanction, bypassing it with the UNO route.

4) Many US soldiers lives were lost.

5) Debt was racked up.

Defining Moment for China:

1) After having declared itself a Communist Nation only in 1949, the Chinese victories in battles against 'UN' forces were very impressive.

2) It set the stage for China to begin emerging as a global leader.

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7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

म्यूनिख समझौते ने यूरोपीय देशों के बीच संबंधों में न तो शांति उत्पन्न की और न ही स्थिरता, अपितु यह तुष्टीकरण की एक ऐसी कार्यवाही सिद्ध हुआ जिसने युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Munich Pact gave Germany Czechoslovakian territory without any Czech consent.

France, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom were signatories to the 1938 Pact.

The Czech's realized that their military alliance with France was useless, and began looking for other forms of support.

The severe disbalance in power caused by this attempt to appease Germany against

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the harsh provisions of the Treaty of Versailles actually ended up triggering the Second World War in 1939.

The Sudetenland gave shape to Hitlers idea of 'living space', and he began expanding German borders beyond acceptable territories, into Poland.

This led to mobilization by Russia (USSR) and ended in the outbreak of the Second World War.

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8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से गांधीजी के अहिंसावादी दर्शन ने मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर के तरीकों को प्रभावित किया। साथ ही अमेरिका में नस्लीय भेदभाव के बिना सभी लोगों के लिए नागरिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने में मार्टिन लूथर किंग के योगदानों एवं उपलब्धियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Martin Luther King Jr. was the leader of the American Civil Rights movement in 1950's & 1960's, until his assasination in 1968.

Gandhi's influence :

1) Luthers vision of gaining rights by 'peace, love and protest'. is akin to Gandhian notions of satyagraha.

2) Boycott : Montogomery Bus Boycott, initiated by Rosa Parks but led by Luther is reminiscent

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of Gandhian tools of non-cooperation and civil disobedience.

3) Persuasion through writings:
~~Kon~~ Luthers writings from jail were so persuasive that they won him the nobel peace prize. Gandhi too spread his ideology via Hind Swaraj, and his newspapers Harijan and The Young Indian.

Contributions and Accomplishments of King:

→ The Civil Rights Act 1964 was the result of growing demand for equality, a demand which Luther was instrumental in pushing for. The Act ensured racial equality in United States law and institutions, and

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formally ended segregation.

→ Set the stage for movements for rights of Latinos, homosexuals and women. The Second Wave of Feminism soon followed.

→ ~~Board~~ v. Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court judgement ended segregation in schools.

Luther's 'I have a dream' speech continues to inspire millions across the world, and will continue to inspire generations to come.

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9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के अतिरिक्त, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र भारत में भाषा की समस्या का समाधान करने की सरकार की नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग था। चर्चा कीजिए।

The three language formula is used to ~~the~~ teach English, Hindi and the regional language in schools.

The linguistic reorganisation of states began after the satyagraha of Potti Sriramulu for a Telugu speaking state. Sriramulu lost his life in his fast-until-death, and the government took the demand for linguistic states more seriously.

Thus Andhra Pradesh was the first state to be carved out linguistically, in 1952.

Then in 1953, a committee was set up to look into countrywide

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demands. Gujarat was carved out of Maharashtra, Haryana out of Punjab and so on.

This policy gave recognition to regional demands of respect to linguistic diversity. However, the question of unity in diversity remained. How was such a vast and varied country to communicate with each other without a common language?

The three language formula was seen as a solution. Children would learn their mother tongue and thus languages would continue to maintain their independence and identity. They would learn English to

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communicate internationally and internationally. And Hindi, spoken by 40% of the population, but also closely linked to many north Indian languages, became the third language.

This is protected by the Constitution which allows for use of English in Official & Judicial communication. Article 29 and 30 protect linguistic groups and scripts. Article 350 compels states to teach in the mothertongue, and Article 350A provides for promulgation of Hindi

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10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.
भारत में असंगठित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। 'घरेलू सहायकों' द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु अतिरिक्त उपायों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Domestic workers comprise a large but unregulated section of the workforce, vulnerable to exploitation.

Measures for their welfare:

1) Prevention of Sexual Harrasment of Women at Workplace Act includes rights of female domestic workers.

2) Disparate laws applying to the unorganised labour force, like the Minimum Wages Act etc encompass domestic workers.

There remains a big legal lacunae ~~to fill the~~ in protection of rights of domestic workers specially, and

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a gap in recognition of special problems they face.

→ Perceived criminalization: the police forces often do background checks on domestic workers. This is not done for other unorganized labour services. Moreover, there is overwhelming evidence against the employers being abusive towards the employees in domestic work, but this is not acknowledged.

→ Employer abuses take various shapes: (a) extracting more work than agreed to in the beginning (b) no social security (c) in case the worker dissatisfies the employer, many employers take measures to ban them from buildings or residential colonies, depriving them from finding work elsewhere.

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This violates the workers constitutional right to work (under Art. 21).

→ Continued physical, emotional and sexual mental violence against workers, especially against tribal women who form the largest group of domestic workers.

Additional measures needed:

1) Passing of the Domestic Workers (Rights and Protection) Bill, which is pending in the Lok Sabha.

2) Recognizing domestic work as work, not 'help', to accord due dignity.

3) Empowerment of workers by making them aware of their rights.

4) Empowerment of the Domestic Workers Trade Union. Expanding trade unionism amongst the labour force.

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11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

भारत में मानसिक रुप से रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि मात्र नीतिगत उपाय ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

'Mental illness' is a very taboo word, because popular notions of mental illness are not backed by the scientific understanding.

This is the root cause of why policies, programmes and laws may not address challenges faced by mentally ill persons.

Challenges:

1) Acute misunderstanding of their behavior and perception.

2) Underestimation of their potential contribution to society: eg many think that persons with down Syndrome are unemployable, ~~at~~

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although many institutions like the Lemon Tree Foundation has successfully employed them in hospitality and inventory jobs.

3) ~~Lack~~ of Perception of mentally ill persons as burden to society.

4) Discrimination, alienation, stigma, stereotyping

5) Lack of trained medical professionals & counsellors in hospitals, schools, colleges etc.

- Sometimes even families are disillusioned about the appropriate way to care for their mentally ill family members.

6) Bullying in schools etc.

Policy measures to tackle these challenges:

1) Persons With Disabilities Act 2016 recognises various mental disabilities and confers rights upon the people.

2) The National Trust of the Ministry

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of Social Justice & Empowerment offers funding.

3) Mental Health Bill 2016 takes many positive steps like decriminalizing suicide and approaching it medically. It also mandates awareness generation programes.

These measures may fall short of completely integrating mentally ill persons into society as scientific awareness and destigmatization are the prime need. Way forward:

1) Including scientific knowledge about mental illness in school curriculum, so the entire next-generation is sensitized.

2) Adequate human resource building of mental health care professionals, and equitable service access in rural and urban areas.

3) Mass destigmatization campaign, like the Swacch Bharat Abiyan one.

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12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.
विशिष्ट रुप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनकेद्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The recent Anthropological Survey of India study created a database of PVTGs and outlined many challenges facing them.

Characteristics of PVTG: (Dhebar Committee)
1) homogenous population
2) simple technology
3) small population
4) isolated localities
5) less integration with rest of society
6) no written language.

Challenges faced by them:
1) Perceived criminalization, alienation, stigmatization

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2) Loss of traditional livelihoods like snake charming etc.
3) Some are not included in SC/ST/OBC lists, leaving them with unequal opportunities for representation & employment.
4) Poor database maintenance by states, which leads to errors when targeting them for social development schemes. Many PVTG names are excluded, or repeated twice. Eg in Odisha
5) States have to take the initiative to create schemes for upliftment. This has not happened everywhere. Eg → Odisha has schemes, Gujarat doesn't.

Measures taken by the Government:

1) Setting up a National Commission for PVTG's to look into their upliftment, and implementation

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of schemes for them.

2) Special funding to states with PVTGs.

3) Special efforts to create livelihood and employment opportunities of PVTGs.

4) Using the Anthropological Survey database to better target schemes for them.

5) Literacy has improved for PVTG's from single digit numbers after independence to 40% now.

6) Awareness generation, destigmatization.

Way forward: We need to consciously protect the vulnerable diversity of our nation and cherish it. The fundamental rights of PVTGs must be protected.

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13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

यद्यपि उपशहरीकरण अधिकांश शहरीकृत हो रहे देशों में एक सामान्य परिघटना है, किन्तु भारत के शहरी विकास के संदर्भ में यह अपेक्षाकृत प्रारंभिक चरण पर में हो रही है। इस विकास के अंतर्निहित कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए भारतीय शहरों के लिए इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Suburbanisation is the creation of sattellite towns around core urban areas : eg Manesar around NCR, Navi Mumbai around Mumbai.

In developed countries like USA & UK, suburbanisation happened around 1950's - 60's as the urban areas expanded : eg Slough around London, Bronx around New York.

India has not reached similar levels of urbanisation, but suburbanisation is happening anyway because :

1) Extremely rapid pace of urban population growth without consequent increase in core

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urban areas. Eg at Independence 11% of the population was urban, predicted to be 40% by 2025.

2) Push migration from rural areas, which suffers from underdevelopment & lack of employment opportunities.

3) Uneven development of cities; eg housing standards are reflective of middle-class needs, leaving the vast labour force to fetch for itself in slums & chawls.

4) Unplanned expansion of cities.

The challenges suburbanisation is creating for Indian cities are:

1) Governance: as cities expand informally, jurisdiction of local and sometimes state governments becomes overlapping and confused. Eg: extension of Delhi metro in

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Gurgaon. This was solved by creating a distinct authority, but many other such problem remain.

2) Public transport requirements are expanding beyond capacities of provision. Again, the poor labour force settled on outskirts of cities is worse affected, especially women.

3) Other service provision: water, sanitation, housing, road development etc which becomes more complicated with governance confusions.

4) Waste management: eg East Delhi landfill causing fire, traffic accidents.

5) Law & order.

Way forward: proper implementation of Smart Cities Mission, Swacch Bharat Abiyan, HRIDAY, PRASAD, AMRUT etc. Schemes.

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14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

विविध भौगोलिक एवं मानव जनित कारकों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी को बारम्बार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

The Brahmaputra Valley, passing through Assam and Arunachal Pradesh in India, is critical to the economy of northeastern India. Unfortunately, recurrent floods have been disrupting life and property in the Valley.

Reasons are:

Geographical: (1) the river carries massive debris and silt from the upper reaches of the Himalayas, causing rising of river bed & subsequent flooding

(2) Earthquake prone area:

(3) Several riverine island formation limits water carrying capacity.

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(4) Changing river path
(5) El Nino making rains unpredictable

Anthropogenic factors

1) Damming of the river
2) Mining around the Valley, causing earthquakes
3) Global warming and climate change making monsoon unpridictable
4) Release of excess water by China's dams.
5) Encroachment upon ~~the Val~~ flood prone areas.
6) Concretization, which prevents percolation of water
7) Ill planned drainage + construction over natural drainage paths.

Measures for Mitigation:

1) Removing encroachment upon flood prone areas.

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2) Rationalizing damming and mining
3) Better infrastructure for drainage
4) Capacity building and awareness among people for management of flood.
5) clear standard of procedure during disaster management
6) Diplomacy with China for clear water management
7) Dredging & desilting whenever required
8) Early Warning Systems for flood/earthquake prediction - techology does not exist for earthquake prediction so investment into R&D

Assam has seen ~~do~~ flooding in 2015, 2016 & 2017. We need to tackle the problem at a war footing.

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15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

पृथ्वी के ऊष्मा बजट का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की निरंतर बढ़ रही सांद्रता इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है।

Earth's heat budget is the total insolation received and reflected back into space, so that temprature on Earth remain stable.

1) Of the total insolation that comes to earth, some is reflected back from clouds, and ice covered glaciers & mountaintops. (the albedo of earth)

2) Some is scattered and absorbed by the atmosphere.

3) The remaining is absorbed by the surface, which is reflected back via convection, conduction and radiation.

4) Of this, some is sent back

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into space.

This maintains the heat levels of Earth. Net heat budgeting happens when surplus heat in tropical areas of Earth is transferred onto temparate and fridgid areas of earth, which are heat deficit areas.

Overall temprature balance remains constant.

Increasing amounts of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the earth's atmosphere are trapping the excessive heat that should normally be sent back into space.

→ This is called the Green House effect, caused by a

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group of gases called 'Green House Gases' (GHGs) of which CO_2 is a potent one.

→ GHGs caused global warming, disrupt the heat-budget of the earth, and have wide ranging effects on the climate of Earth (called 'Climate Change').

→ These can be devastating for life on Earth → eg rising temperatures cause ice caps to melt, causing sea level rise. This may result in submergence of important coastal cities like Chennai, New York, and many island nations.

The world came together to combat climate change with the 2015 Paris Pact,

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16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भू-गर्भीय घटनाओं की एक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिये । साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों हैं कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

'Peninsular India' is the landmass South of the Vindhyan mountains and Narmada river. This is one of the most stable landmasses on earth.

Geological events that shaped the Peninsular drainage system:

1) Uplit of the Himalayas, causing a rift along the Narmada lines, separating Peninsular drainage from Himalayan drainage.

2) Uplift of Western side of the Peninsula, tilt the direction of drainage towards the eastern side of the Peninsula

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Peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation as

1) low depth
2) seasonal flow of water.

Thus, most National Waterways in Peninsular India coincide with human-made canals.

Facilitation of hydroelectric power:

1) Begin from great heights atop the Western Ghats, which facilitate the kinetic force needed for hydroelectric generation.
2) Damming of the river creates conditions for power generation.
3) Strong monsoon in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerela and Tamil Nadu

Thus the Peninsular Rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and

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Kaveri are a very important resource. To optimise them fully we must solve the interstate riparian problems (especially Kaveri crisis), undertake scientific riverinterlinking, and adopt judicious use of their waters without polluting them.

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17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी नीतियां औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करती हैं। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The government takes active steps to ensure equitable distribution of industries across India.

1) Tax rebates to underdeveloped states: Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the 8 states of northeast had exemption on excise duty and interest subventions on capital loans. This spurred the growth of industry in these hilly areas, which were otherwise unattractive to investors.

2) Rajasthan government in 2015 simplified its labour laws. This resulted in Vedanta company to invest in mining in Rajasthan.

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3) Special Economic Zones : these create special exemptions from domestic laws that invite FDI in India and create industrial towns.

4) Foreign Policy : The Andhra Pradesh government approched Singapore diplomatically, and engaged its help in building of Amravate, the new capital. This will spur the construction industry, and many more in Andhra Pradesh.

Similarly, government can also drive industry away from certain areas : eg declaration of national parks, or scheduled areas restrict industrialization.

Government has taken the following steps to simulate industrial activity in backward areas :

1) GST exemption upto Rs 10 cr. in the

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northeastern small industries.

2) Special category status → which mandates extra funding to ~~areas~~ states declared 'special' [CRITERIA: less population, tribal population, unviable state finances, hilly terrain, economic backwardness or sensitive international location]

3) Separation of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh so these regions could, among other things, develop economically and industrially.

4) UDAN Scheme connect Tier II and Tier III towns, and will likely spurr industrial activity in these regions

5) Declaration of 106 National Waterways.

6) Coastal Economic Zones, Bharatmala, Sagarmala

7) Delhi Mumbai Economic Corridor.

Much more is needed to be done, but we are on the right direction.

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18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

संक्षेप में बादल बनने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि मौसम के पूर्वानुमान में बादल किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Cloud formation is a critical stage of the water cycle, which is necessary to sustain life on earth.

The process of cloud formation:

1) Water evaporates from water bodies on land and seas.

2) The water vapour rises up, and condenses around hygroscopic nuclei when the relative humidity increase, or the temperature decreases. Changes in pressure can also cause condensation.

3) Usually, clouds are formed in the upper troposphere or stratosphere. These are classified into cirrus, nimbus, cumulus and stratus clouds, depending on their shape, appearance and opacity.

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4) Sometimes, when temperature close to the surface drops very suddenly, the water vapour in the air condenses around near-surface nuclei like particulate matter, smoke particles or dust. They forms fog, or mist, which are clouds on the surface of earth. They reduce visibility.

Clouds are obvious hints towards the incoming weather:

1) Nimbus clouds suggest a thunderstorm.

2) Clear skies, or skies with a few cumulus clouds suggest no rain and high temperatures.

3) Stratus clouds usually hide the direct rays of the sun and suggest lower temperatures.

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Using the importance of clouds in weather patterns, Karnataka government is attempting cloud seeding : spraying silver iodide in the atmosphere to encourage cloud formation, and thus bring rains to parched areas.

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19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

मृदा निम्नीकरण के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पारिस्थितिक परिणाम दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाले होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मृदा उर्वरता को पुनर्स्थापित करने एवं मृदा निम्नीकरण को रोकने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपाय सुझाइए।

Soil degradation is one of the most serious threats to future agricultural productivity and food security. It refers to soil erosion, or loss of nutrients in soil leading to infertility. It may even be caused by salinity and aridity.

Socio-economic consequences:

1) food ~~insecu~~ insecurity
2) Loss of farmers income, maybe aid farmer suicides.
3) Agricultural inproductivity.
4) Food inflation
5) Rising inequality in rural areas, which can cause push migration, causing further urban problems.

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Ecological consequences

1) Soil erosion may prevent percolation of water, and lower ground water table.

2) Loss of nutrients of agricultural lands.

3) Slows down natural vegetation growth over fallow lands.

Steps to restore soil fertility:

1) Soil Health Cards: prevent over-use of fertilizes; help farmers scientifically nourish their soils

2) Rationalizing fertilizer subsidy

3) Crop rotation: eg planting legumes between cereal crops helps restore nitrogen in the soil.

4) Rational agricultural practices: continuous cultivation of paddy in Punjab, a traditionally non-paddy, wheat growing state, has caused many lands in Punjab to become saline. (5) Organic farming.

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Steps to wrb soil degradation:

1) Planting shelter belts
2) Contour bunding – to prevent soil erosion via water like in the Chambal area.
3) Terrace farming in hilly areas.
4) Mixed cropping, inter cropping.

All these steps can also greatly increase farmers incomes and global food security. We must ensure awareness generation and adoption of these practices, eg through Krishi Vikas Kendras.

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20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु संभावित आर्थिक क्षमताओं के दोहन के साथ ही पर्यावरणीय एवं जनजातीय चिंताओं के मध्य विवेकपूर्ण संतुलन की आवश्यकता है। भारत के द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों को विस्तार से बताते हुए, उनके विकास के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तावित उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian island territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Lakshwadeep Islands are crucial strategic and economic territories.

They have high economic potential in terms of tourism & exploitation of natural resources. However, the following reasons have curbed their optimum economic exploitation:

ENVIRONMENTAL:

1) Threat from sea level rise
2) Distinct biodiversity, which will be upset by economic intrusions eg bird sanctuary at Lakshwadeep islands; Nicobari pigeons etc.

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3) Delicate coral reefs in both groups.

4) Active volcano at Barren Island in the Andaman and Nicobar group. (5) Earthquake Zone V

TRIBAL CONCERNS:

1) All tribes in Andaman & Nicobar Islands are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups → eg Sentelese in Nicobar.

2) Similarly, Lakshwad reep too has distinct tribal communities, who have the right to protect their culture and way of life.

These will be disrupted by economic exploitation.

The government of India has acknowledged these concerns and undertaken the following steps to ~~preserve~~ develop the

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islands:

1) 24x7 Power for All in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, with Japanese help.

2) Special permit requirement even for Indians to visit tribal areas. Nicobar islands are mostly inaccessible to tourists.

3) Development Plan for the Andamans

→ recognises need for economic, social, ecological and cultural sustainability

→ Andaman and Nicobar Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation 1956

→ Little Andaman protected as Onge Tribal Reserve.

→ Dugong creek, harbour is proposed, will benefit Onges.

Way forward: Similar plan for sustainable development of Lakshadeep Islands.